

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to be directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, On Saturday the 12th of January next, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A Lot of Ground, situate in the village of Hunterstown, Straban township, Adams county, being the north east corner of the public square, adjoining lots of Abraham King, Esq., John F. Felty and Josiah Woods; improved with a two story brick Dwelling-house, suitable for any kind of public business, with a frame stable, and a well of water on the premises.—Seized and taken in execution as the estate of MARY WALKER.—Also,

A Half Lot of Ground, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, known as No. — on the town plot, fronting on East York street, bounded on the west by lot of Dr. David Horner, on the east by lot of the heirs of William M'Pherson, deceased, and running back to an alley; improved with a two-story weatherboarded Dwelling House, Frame Coachmaker Shop and Carriage-house, and a Frame Blacksmith Shop, besides outbuildings. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of CARVILLE H. REDDING.

By virtue of an Alias Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the same time and place,

A Half Lot of Ground, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, fronting on Baltimore street, and running back to an alley, adjoining lots of John Houck and the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church—the improvements on which are a two-story Brick Dwelling-house, with a Kitchen, part brick and part frame, and a Brick Shop. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of Wm. DRESKER.

By virtue of a writ of Testatum Venditioni Exponas from Franklin county, to me directed, I will also expose to sale at the time and place above mentioned,

A Tract of Land, situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, containing 63 Acres, more or less, of which there are about 12 acres cleared, one acre of meadow, and the residue well covered with timber, principally thrifty young chestnut; adjoining lands of Francis Elme, George Toot, and David Bosserman; improved with a one story Log House, and a new double Log Barn, and some outbuildings. There is a stream of water running through the tract, and also water convenient to the dwelling. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of BARNAB DRYER.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 31, 1829.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRASHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also, Woodcock's and Withers' &c.; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made—

Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8.

D. MC CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M. Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. M. Conaughy will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

Lately from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, Jony Reed, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10.

WM. B. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan.

Dec. 24.

FORGET NOT

The very Great BARGAINS

NOW OFFERED AT

KURTZ'S NEW STORE!

WE have now on hand a choice and full assortment of all descriptions of WINTER GOODS, which we offer now, as usual, at remarkably low prices. Persons wishing bargains in the Dry Goods line will be sure to be suited by calling at *Kurtz's Cheap Store*. FRENCH MERINOES, all shades; figured Delaines, at 12 1/2, 1-3 and 25 cts.; plain and printed Cashmeres, at 25, 31 1/2 and 37 1/2 cents; super black Alpaccas at 20, 25 and 37 1/2 cents.—*At Kurtz's.*

SPLENDID LONG SHAWLS, at prices varying from \$3 to \$7 50; figured and black DRESS SILKS, very cheap; also Blankets, Flannels, Tickings, &c.—*to be had at Kurtz's.* Together with an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, STOCKS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c. We close as we began, with the wholesome advice and significant motto, that if you want bargains forget not the Cheap and New Store of

KURTZ'S.

Dec. 24.

NEW

HARDWARE AND GROCERY

STORE.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a NEW

Hardware and Grocery Store,

in Gettysburg, at "Mc Clellan's Corner," where can be found a general assortment of everything in his line. Having examined both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, he is enabled to offer his goods at reduced prices, and can confidently assure them that they can be purchased lower than they have ever been sold before. His stock consists of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

such as Nails, Cross-cut Saws, Planes and Bits, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chisels of every description, Raps and Files, Saddlery of all varieties, Shoemakers' Lasts and Tools, Morocco Leather and Linings, Shovels, Forks, and a general assortment of

Table Cutlery & Pocket Knives;

in short, every article belonging to that branch of business. Also a complete assortment of

GLASS, PAINTS, OILS & DYE STUFFS,

and a large, full, and general assortment of

Groceries, Fish & Cedar Ware,

all of which he has selected with great care and purchased on the very best terms, thus enabling him to sell at such prices as will give entire satisfaction. He solicits and hopes for strict attention to the wants of the community to receive the patronage of the public.

JOHN FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 17.

LATEST ARRIVAL!

Great Slaughter of High Prices!

THE TOWN IN COMMOTION!

NOBODY KILLED BUT SEVERAL BADLY WOUNDED!

A. ARNOLD

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has just arrived from the cities of Philadelphia and New York, with a large stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell lower than any Store in the County. His stock comprises almost every thing that is New and Fashionable in the Eastern markets, to wit:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets,

Tireeds, Ky. Jeans, Fleece Cloths, Vesting, Satin do., Nankeen, Prints, (large stock),

Ginghams, Alpaccas, Silks,

Mouseline de Laines, Plain Jaconets, Barred do., Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk do., Hosiery,

Gloves, Shawls,

and a great many articles too numerous to mention.—Also,

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves, as I am determined to undersell any store in the County.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. DANIEL DREZZA, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district; and GEORGE SWEEN and JAMES M'DRIVER, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams, have issued their precept bearing date the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and to be directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 21st day of January next.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg.

Dec. 17, 1819.

FOR RENT,

A STORE ROOM in a very desirable situation, in the County—possession given on the first day of April next. Inquire at this office.

Dec. 21.

Poetry.

THE

CARRIER'S ADDRESS

To the Patrons of the

ADAMS SENTINEL,

January 1st, 1830.

ALL men of observation know That life is but a fleeting show. Uncertain, changing, fading fast, Till Death winds up the account at last. Old Time is ever on the wing, Hov'ring o'er each created thing. The lowly cot, the lowly flower, Ambition's place, its toils and strife, The cherub'd hopes of humble life, Await alike their fated hour, And fall beneath his withering power. No arm can check, no power can stay The tyrant swooping o'er his prey; His scythe relentless cuts the thread Of Life, and strewn his path with dead; He lifts his voice, and at his call Dominions, thrones, and princes fall, Republics rise, are overthrown, And all his dread dominion own.

Since last we met, kind patrons true, What changes has he brought to you? Has fickle Fortune said "or brown'd"? Your hopes o'erthrown or wishes crown'd? Redoubt in unnumber'd bowers, Your brows entwined with blooming flowers, Or at the genial board supine Quaffing the rich and rosy wine, Has Pleasure sped the flying hours. And fill'd the cup and wreath'd the flowers? Or has some dark mischance depart, Unbidden come the feast to share, Dashing the cheerful cup with gloom, And smothering the flowers perfume?

When Europe rang with war's alarms, And slumbering nations rush'd to arms, And saw a thousand altars rais'd Where Freedom's fires intensely blaz'd, Then, quench'd in blood, their meteor light Succeeded by a darker night—When new-born Rome, fair classic land, Fell by a fratricidal hand—

When bleeding Hungary's helpless lay Beneath the despot's iron sway, And saw that rose and violet heart His country's cherished hopes depart, Or felt a shatter pang to see His comrades' vile apostasy—

What bounding hopes, what boding fears, What raptur'd smiles, what pining tears, Were ours? Th' electric chain that binds In sympathy all generous minds, Was touch'd as with ethereal flame When nations shouted Freedom's name!

Mysterious Providence! How vain Our sanguine hopes of Freedom's reign! Her sun that rose with unguish'd heart His country's cherished hopes depart, Or felt a shatter pang to see His comrades' vile apostasy—

What bounding hopes, what boding fears, What raptur'd smiles, what pining tears, Were ours? Th' electric chain that binds In sympathy all generous minds, Was touch'd as with ethereal flame When nations shouted Freedom's name!

Whist! such the changes Time has brought To other climes, what has he wrought In our own fair and lov'd land? Go stand on California's strand—See navies float and cities rise Like magic scenes before our eyes! Lo! Gallant Zaire, the people's choice, Makes every freeman's heart rejoice, Whilst peace and virtue reign supreme And plenty rolls her golden stream, And all the manly virtues claim Affinity with Zaire's name! Long may he live the land to bless With virtue, peace, and happiness!

Patrons, farewell! My lay is sung—It has a moral for the young; Strive to improve the present hour—The future's far beyond your power; Be this the constant aim of youth, To grow in virtue, knowledge, truth; This honor here your lot will be, And bliss in immortality!

The aged, too, may learn to know How frail are all things here below, And turn to that Eternal home Where change and frailty are unknown. Oh! may we all in bliss complete Before that throne of glory meet To sing in more harmonious lays The great Creator's boundless praise, And tune our harps of golden string To praise of our FATHER KING!

THE CARRIER.

Miscellaneous.

THE CHILD AT PRAYER.

A few weeks since, in coming down the North River, I was seated in the cabin of the magnificent steamer, Isaac Newton, in conversation with some friends. It was becoming late in the evening, and one after another seeking repose from the cares and toils of the day, made preparations for their berth.—Some, pulling off their boots and coats, laid them down to rest; others, in the attempt to make it seem as much as possible like home, threw off more of their clothing, each one as his comfort, or apprehension of danger dictated.

I had noticed on deck, a fine looking little boy, of about six years old, following around a man, evidently his father, whose appearance indicated him to be a foreigner, probably a German; a man of medium height and respectable dress.—The child was unusually fair and fine looking, handsomely featured, with an intelligent and effusive expression of countenance, and from under his little German cap, fell his chestnut hair in thick, clustering, beautiful curls.

After walking about in the cabin, for a time, the father and son stopped within a few feet of where we were seated, and began preparations for going to bed. I watched them. The father adjusted and arranged the bed the child was to occupy, which was an upper berth, while the little fellow was undressing himself. Having finished this, his father used his handkerchief round his head, to protect his curls, which looked as if the sunlight from his young happy heart always rested there. This done, I looked for him to seek his

resting place. But instead of this, he quietly knelt down on the floor, put up his little hands together so beautifully child-like and simple, and resting his arms on the lower berth against which he knelt, he began his vesper prayers.

The father sat down by his side and waited the conclusion. It was, for a child, a long prayer, but well understood. I could hear the murmuring of his sweet voice, but could not distinguish the words he spoke. But what a scene! There were men around him, Christian men, retiring to rest without a prayer; or if praying at all, a kind of mental protection, without sufficient courage or piety to kneel down in a steamboat's cabin, and before strangers, acknowledge the goodness of God, or ask his protecting love.

This was the training of some pious mother. Where was she now? In a distant land, in her cold grave sleeping? How many times had her kind hand been laid on those sunny locks, as she had taught him to hush those prayers?

Mothers, what an example for you!

A beautiful sight it was, that child at prayer, in the midst of the busy, thoughtless throng. He alone of all the worldly multitude draws nigh to heaven. I thank the parental love that taught him to hush his evening prayer, whether papal or protestant, whether dead or living, whether far-off or nigh. It did me good; it made me better. I could scarcely refrain from weeping then, nor can I now, as I see again that sweet child in the crowded turn-out of a steamboat's cabin bending in devotion before his Maker.

But a little while before I saw a crowd of admiring listeners gathering around a company of Italian singers in the upper saloon,—a mother and two sons, with voice, and harp, and violin. But no one heeded, no one cared for the child at prayer.

When the little boy had finished his devotions by crossing himself, he arose and kissed his father most affectionately, who put him into his berth to rest for the night. I felt a strong desire to speak to them, but deferred it till morning. When morning came, the confusion of landing prevented me from seeing them again.

But if I ever meet that boy in his happy youth, in his anxious manhood, in his declining years, I'll thank him for the influence and example of that night's devotion, and bless the name of the mother that taught him to pray.

Scarcely any passing incident of my life ever made a deeper impression on my mind. I went to my room and thanked God that I had witnessed it, and for its influence on my heart. Who prays in a steamboat? Who train their children to pray, even at home?—*Hutchman.*

Female Charity.—What would become of the world but for the piety of woman? "Last at the cross, and first at the sepulchre," she has been first in beginning, and last in deserting every good enterprise for spreading the Redeemer's kingdom. The Marys and Dorcas of the Church, though in modest retirement, may have as rich a reward as the Peters and Thomases.—Few of the institutions of Gospel benevolence could carry forward their operations on anything like their present scale without the prayers and sacrifices of their female friends.

On Wednesday last, Melinda Worthington, of New Britain, Bucks co., was taken before a Justice of the Peace to answer the charge made by her husband, who stated that she threatened she would either kill him by poison, or cut his throat, or burn him in his cabin, and that she was determined to have another man.—Oh, the dear creature! Who is the man that would not marry such a widow!

SORE TEATS IN COWS.—P. Hallock gives the following directions for the management of cows that have sore teats:

Take a full pail of cold water, and wash and rub the sores well. Use the whole pail full of water before milking, which cools the teats, or reduces the fever, and the cow will stand perfectly still. After milking, use half as much more cold water, cleansing the bag and teats well, and in a few days the sores will be healed. This is not all the good you will receive. You will have clean milk, and that is the way to make clean butter.

He who thinks every man is a rogue, is certain to see one when he shaves himself, and he ought, in mercy to his neighbors, to surrender the rascal to justice.

Let your recreations be manly, moderate, reasonable, and lawful; the use of recreation is to strengthen your labor and sweeten your rest.—*Steele.*

"If you cannot inspire a woman with love for you, fill her above the brim with love for herself, and all that runs over will be yours."

Nothing sets so wide a mark between a vulgar and a noble soul, as the respect and reverential love of womankind. A man who is always sneering at woman, is generally either a coarse profligate or a coarser bigot.

To ascertain the weight of a horse, place yr

LORENZO DOW.

We will relate an anecdote we once heard of that shrewd and eccentric preacher, Lorenzo Dow, merely to show the effects of a guilty conscience. A farmer came to Lorenzo one morning as he was preparing to preach before a large country audience, and said:

"Mr. Dow, I am told you know a sinner by his looks and can tell a thief by his countenance. Now, sir, I have had an excellent axe stolen from me, and I shall be forever grateful, if you will point out to me the rascal who took it, as in all probability he will be at meeting to-day, judging from the crowds that are coming."

Lorenzo was not the man to deny the possession of any wonderful faculty that the people chose to ascribe to him; so he told the farmer he would get his axe.

Lorenzo mounted the pulpit, took out of his pocket a stone as big as his fist, laid it beside the bible, and commenced the exercises of the day. His sermon was the subject of all sins mentioned in the decalogue, and he went on to give proofs from history of the retributive justice of Providence, in punishing in this life the transgressor. "Murder will out," said he; "guilt cannot conceal itself; and I am about to give you, this beautiful morning, my dear hearers, an example of a terrible vengeance to follow the breaking of the eighth commandment. Two nights ago a fellow stole John Smith's axe; and I have been commissioned by an authority that none of you will question, to knock down, drag out, sacrifice, destroy and utterly annihilate the miserable wretch, and send him body, soul and breeches, to the pithy realms of an awful eternity! Poor sinner, you turn pale before the rock has crushed you!" continued Lorenzo; he grasped the stone and raised it in the attitude of throwing. "Don't dodge, you rascal! You can't escape me, don't dodge."

He paused a moment, and pointing his long, crooked, significant finger at a poor fellow in the audience, who appeared to be in an ague fit, with his hair standing on end like the quills of a fearful porcupine, "John Smith," cried he, "there's the man that stole your axe!"

"The eyes of the whole congregation were turned upon the conscience-stricken fellow, who looked as if he wished mountains would tumble on him.

"You will return to Mr. Smith his axe, and steal no more, if I forgive you—won't you?" asked Lorenzo.

"If I don't darn me!" exclaimed the culprit, with a look and a tone that showed the sincerity of his declaration.

John Smith got his axe.

KILL OR CURE.

A surgeon was called up in the night by a laboring man, to attend his wife, who was in a fit; but having often attended under similar circumstances, he asked the man who was to pay him.—The countryman answered that he possessed five pounds, which, kill or cure, should be his reward. The doctor paid every attention to the poor woman, who, notwithstanding, died. Soon after her death he met the widower, and observed that he had an account against him.—The man appeared greatly surprised and inquired for what. On being informed, he replied:

"I don't think I owe you any thing; did you cure my wife?"

"No, certainly, it was not in the power of medicine to cure her."

"Did you kill her, then?" said the countryman.

"No, I did not," was the reply.

"Why, then," said the countryman, "as you did not either kill or cure, you are not entitled to the reward."

Omitting too Much.—A green, good-natured, money-making, up country Jonathan, who said every thing drily, "got things fixed," and struck up a bargain for matrimony. Having no particular regard for appearances, the parties agreed to employ a greenhorn country justice to put on the tackling. He commenced the ceremony by remarking that it was customary on such occasions to commence with a prayer, but he believed he would omit that; on tying the knot he said "it was customary to give married couples some advice, but he believed he would omit that; it was customary to kiss the bride, but he believed he would omit that also." The ceremony being ended, Jonathan took the squire by the buttonhole, and clapping his finger to his nose, said, "Squire, it's customary to give the magistrate five dollars—but I'll leave P'll omit that."

"Mother, why are orphans the happiest children on earth?"

"Why, you little brat, they are not; why do you ask that question?"

"Because they have no cross mothers to spank them."

Byron is said to have remarked that "the greatest trial to a woman's beauty is the ungraceful act of eating eggs."

Some Yankee remarks that the poet could never have seen a lady hanging on by the teeth to a blazing hot corn cake.

"Don't rob yourself," as the farmer said to the lawyer, when he called him hard names.

HOW PAT LEARNED TO MAKE A FIRE.

"Can you make a fire, Pat?" asked a gentleman of a newly arrived son of Erin.

"Indade I can, sir, and I learned to do that same, yer honor, to my cost, sure. Whin I came over, you see, there was no one along wid me except meself alone and my sister Bridget. Whin we got ashore we went together to a boarding house, and the boarding master took me up stairs to a room, and whin I went to bed I took the coat and shirt off my back, and for fear some dirty spalpeen would be after stealing 'em I put 'em away snug and tidy in a great iron chest, that stood right forinst the bed. In the mornin, whin the day was drakin through my winder, says I to myself, 'The top av the mornin to ye, Pat; is yer clothes safe?' and I just opened the door av the big chest, and be gorra, the coat off me body and the shirt off me back was burnt to ashes! Be dad, sir, that ould divil of a chest was a stove, bad luck to it; and iver since that, I've know'd how to kinde fires, sir."

SCENE AT THE POST OFFICE IN CALIFORNIA.


The Alta Californian of November 15, gives the following:

On Saturday morning, at an early hour, despite the straight-downwardness of the rain, and the muddy, slippery, contemptible condition of the streets, a multitude besieged the Post-office for letters, which would have done honor to the intelligence of the proudest metropolis in the Union. Of course all could not be accommodated at once, and so "a way of coming at it" was adopted which reflected still more lustre on the American name. Lines were formed, stretching down a slippery hill to the distance of 80 feet from the office. Shoulder to shoulder stood men from every part of the U. States, and a step was gained whenever one had made his inquiries at the window and retired. After the lines were formed they remained unbroken, and accessions to the number must "fall in behind." Not unfrequently would persons remain in the ranks for three or four hours. "Places" near the window were sold for five and ten dollars. All this was done in a rain, to bear up against which would have tried the fortitude of even Oregonians.

State of California.—The Senators and Representatives from California may be expected at Washington by the middle of February. We observe that a portion of the press of the South is taking ground against the admission of the new State, since it has prohibited Slavery; but such opposition, whether out of or in Congress, will not avail. Sixteen States in the Senate will be unanimous for the admission, including Mr. Benton, Mr. Clay, and probably Messrs. Bell and Badger, while in the House every representative from every free State will eagerly welcome her.

Trade on the Rio Grande is increasing, and as a consequence the towns situated along it are growing and prospering. Brownsville has now a population of between three and four thousand, and new towns are springing up on the east bank of that river. The town of Edinborough and New St. Louis have been started, the former about one

1. **Introduction**

[illegible]

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend
 THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE
Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla
 Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the **47TH** and **DISCOVERER OF THE GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."** Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved

HEALING POWER.

THIS GRAND LUNG-FUNCTION PREPARATION is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found essential to degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and is the best and most potent for the better, is compared to scientific principles by a scientific man.

The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the GENUINE Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, the most potent of all roots, is the source of many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert, or useless and others, which if retained in preparation for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile that they are lost by exposure and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in the manufacture. Moreover, those volatile principles are the most potent, and the most valuable, and are lost in the very essential medicinal properties of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from the medicinal properties. If you steep this dried or vapor dried, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT" or "SARSAPARILLA UP." But such is not the article known as the GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

It is prepared that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are removed, and the medicinal properties of becoming acid or fermentative is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medicinal virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every

ing disorders in the cure of
**CONSUMPTION, DYSPPEPSIA, AND LIVE COMPLAINT, AND IN RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, GONITAEISSA, AN CUTA-
NEOUS AFFECTIONS, SCABIES, BLOOD,**
and all infectious arising from
IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach, from Inequal Circulation, determination of blood to the head, from Spasms, from Catarrhs of the lungs, from Chills and all flashes over the body. It has no equal in Colds and Coughs; it promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing strictures of the lungs and throat and every other part.*

It is a medicine of the highest efficacy, and is everywhere acknowledged to be in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Pleur Albus or White, Fulging of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menstruation, Irregularity of the menstrual periods, and*

By removing obstructions, and regularizing the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of debility.

It cures the following Diseases and Debility, and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other mal-
 adies, as, *Spiral Irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus's Dance, Spasms, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cures the *Spinal Cord*, and all the other healthy action of the *Spinal Cord*, and gives good circulation, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the means this person would readily see the structures and lightness of the *Spinal Cord*, and invigorates the entire nervous system. It is not this.

The Medicine you pre-eminently need
 But can any of these things be said of S. L. P. To save the reader's interior article I. This young man's liquid is now

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DRUGS
 because of the GRASS FACT that the drug is (S. L. P.)

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Transcendent Power to Heal.
 ☐ For sale by KELLER KURTZ, General Agent for Adams county; also by Dr. H. W. CAUFMAN, Petersburg, (V. S.); SNEEDIN & KENSHAW, Littlestown; JOHN BURKHARDT, Sellersville; JACOB BRINKENHOFF, Middletown.

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CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

THE undersigned has just opened, in addition to his Store, the largest and best selection of

STOCK OF CLOTHING, ever before brought to Gettysburg. Also a great variety of **Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Shirts, &c.** all of which will be sold 30 per cent. cheaper than the cheapest.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

Nov. 3.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE subscriber, determined to retire from business, offers his

ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware, &c.

to his customers, and the public generally, from this date, at prices to suit, without regard to cost.

His assortment is full, goods fresh, and will be sold LOWER than they can be had elsewhere in the County. The public will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

EST. A few barrels No. 1 fresh HERRING, best quality, at \$5 per barrel, and 13¢ cts per dozen.

JOHN M. STEVENSON.

Sept. 3.

THE WHY'S & WHEREFORE'S.

THESE are the times in which men look for the "dollar" of the world and general information to the Press, which is, by the way, the true path-finder for business men, as well as those who wish to make every Penny count most for themselves. This being the order of the day, the undersigned wishes to keep with the current, and at the same time give the reader a good hint which path to travel to make his money count most. A few good reasons will satisfy the reader at once, why it is that the undersigned will and can sell any gentleman a suit of Ready-made Clothing, from the commonest every day suit, to a fine Sunday and superfine wedding suit, cheaper than any other establishment. In the first place, then, he is able to sell cheaper than other establishments, because he is well acquainted with his business. He buys and sells for Cash, and knows when and where and how to purchase his goods. Goods well bought are half sold. Even if he had no advantages over any one in his line of business, he can still undersell them, because he requires no large profits to make up for large expenses. He attends to his business himself, and therefore incurs but small expenses, comparatively speaking, in carrying on the same. He sells his goods for Cash, and therefore requires no large profits to make up for loss sustained by credit sales. No one will doubt that the Cash and One-price system, dealing with small profits, is the best mode of dealing, and most advantageous to the purchaser. If any one doubts this, he will be convinced of its truth by calling at the

Clothing & Variety Store,

opposite the Bank, where he will find a large assortment of all kinds of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys wear, together with every article in his line of business—Cloaks, Over Coats, frock, sack, business and dress Coats, Pants and Vests of all descriptions, Woollen Under-shirts and Drawers, all kinds of Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves and Stockings, Wrappers, Caps, Hats, together with some fancy articles—Jewelry, Pistols, Knives, and a few Six-shooters, all of which he will with pleasure exhibit for examination to those who call upon him. The prices are such as will satisfy every one that this is the place to buy Fall and Winter Clothing. You will be asked but one price, with but a very small profit. The subscriber takes this occasion to tender to the public his thanks for the liberal patronage which he has thus far received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Also for sale, a very good and neatly trimmed ROCKAWAY BUGGY, with standing top, and a second-hand Buggy, which will be disposed of very low for cash.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Gettysburg, Oct. 1.

THE GREAT CHINA STORE OF PHILADELPHIA.

THANKFUL to the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity for their increased custom, we again request their company to view our large and splendid assortment of

CHINA, GLASS & QUEENWARE.

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and single pieces, either of Glass, China or Stone Ware, sold in quantities to suit purchasers, for less than they can be had elsewhere.

IN FACT AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,

in greater variety than ever before offered in the city.

FANCY CHINA in great variety very cheap.

We would invite any person visiting the city to call and see us—they will at least be pleased to walk around our beautiful store, and to view the finest China and the cheapest the

Very respectfully,

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,

No. 219 Chesnut Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 17.

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Worsdell's Vegetable Restorative Pills

HAVE been gradually but surely coming into favor, among the families of this Country for some years past. They have done this entirely through their great worth as a FAMILY MEDICINE. Agencies have been appointed, but no puffing and humping such as is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine has been done. The Pills are offered for sale and have and will continue to be sold by all the principal storekeepers. The proprietors claim for their Medicine the following advantages over all others—viz. They are PURELY VEGETABLE. They are CERTAIN TO OPERATE. Their operation is free from all PAIN. They can be used with equal benefit by the YOUNGEST INFANT and the STRONGEST MAN—their efficiency in Pains, Headaches, Habitual Constipation, Dropsy, Catarrhs, Morbid, &c., has been proved by thousands. They are a Certain Cure for Worms. The proprietors possess a certificate from a

TAPE WORM by the use of them.

Try them—they will not fail.

Traveling agent for the State of Pennsylvania—CHARLES P. AMST. For sale price 25 cents a box, containing FIFTY PILLS, with full directions, by the following Agents in Adams County:

S. S. FURRY, and S. H. BUCHER, Gettysburg; LILLY & RIGBY, New Oxford; SCHAUB & DE LITTLEWOOD, A. L. Weiser, York; J. A. HOLLAND, Heidlersburg; W. R. STANWELL, Petersburg.

A. WEEKS & CO., Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

Proprietors, Laboratory No. 141 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

Gettysburg, Sept. 17.

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SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

NEW ARRIVAL!

Plaid Long Shawls, at \$7 50

Also, a fine lot of Cashmere Shawls, call at K. RIZ'S Corner below purchasing elsewhere.

Dec. 3.

Fancy Furs, Muffs, Boas & Tippets.

David H. Solis,

(Successor to Solis, Brothers.)

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER

of every description of

FURS,

HAVING just returned from Europe, with a select stock of FURS, is now manufacturing them in a very superior style, and trimming them in the most elegant manner, and would invite the attention of MERCHANTS and OTHERS, to his superior and extensive assortment, which, as he MANUFACTURES as well as IMPORTS, he is enabled to offer at such prices as few houses in the United States can compete with.

DAVID H. SOLIS,

86 Arch (Mulberry) Street, 6 doors below 3d at 1st Next to Loudon & Co's Family Medicine Store.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.

Store always closed on Saturdays.

The highest Cash price paid for shipping Furs.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.

Store always closed on Saturdays.

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Philadelphia, Aug. 20.

Store always closed on Saturdays.

FARM FOR SALE. EAGLE HOTEL,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

(FORMERLY KEPT BY JAS. A. THOMPSON)

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on advantageous terms,

184 Acres and 91 Perches.

There are about 50 Acres of Woodland and the rest under good cultivation. There are two

DWELLING HOUSES

on the Farm, a double LOG CABIN

newly covered, with shed around it; two wells of water, with a pump in one of them; a sufficient quantity of Fruit Trees, such as Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry. There is Meadow sufficient to make 40 or 50 tons of Hay yearly. About 1500 bushels of Lime have been put on the Farm, and about 2000 Chestnut rails.

This would suit to be divided into two Tracts, both of clear and wood land.

Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the Farm, by Abraham Trosble, residing thereon.

GEO. TROSTLE.

Aug. 27.

MYERS' LIQUID CURE.

A positive and never-failing Remedy for

PILES,

Whether Internal, External, Blind or Bleeding, Scrophulous, White Swellings, Ulcers, and Ulcerated Sore Throat, Canker Sore Mouth, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Diseases, Mercurial Affections, &c.

Also for Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, &c.

We feel justified in proclaiming

THE FACT TO THE WORLD

that of all medicines ever brought before the Public, NONE have ever been more beneficial to afflicted humanity than "Myers' Liquid Cure."

We know that this is saying a great deal, but if we were to write Volumes, we could not say too much in praise of this

Health restoring, Life prolonging Remedy.

Hundreds, nay thousands, bless the happy hour when first they were made acquainted with its transcendent virtue; and our present purpose is to inform other thousands, how and where they may obtain that relief, which they perhaps have long sought for in vain.

The superior excellence of this preparation over all other medicines for the speedy and permanent cure of

PILES,

is well known to all who have tested it. It has been proved in thousands of instances, and has NEVER FAILED

to cure the

MOST OBSTINATE CASES,

and we are confident it NEVER WILL FAIL

if used a proper length of time according to directions. As a proof of our entire confidence in its efficacy, we assure all purchasers that, if after a proper trial, it prove ineffectual, the Money paid for it will be returned.

"The Liquid Cure" is an effective Remedy for Ringworms, Bites, Pimples, Barbers' Itch, Frosted Limbs, Chills, Salt Rheum, Musquito Bites, Stings of Poisonous Insects, &c., and for Cutaneous Diseases of every description. It is both safe and effectual for

RHEUMATISM,

giving immediate and permanent relief.

No preparation now before the public can surpass the excellence of the "Liquid Cure" for Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, &c.—its effects as a

REAL PAIN KILLER, are MAGICAL.

Every Family in the Land should provide themselves with this Invaluable Preparation, the cheapness of which places it within the reach of all.

Full directions accompany each bottle. Pamphlets, containing copies of certificates from those who have tested the "Liquid Cure," may be had gratis of our authorized agents.

"Myers' Liquid Cure" is prepared only by

JEROME & CO.,

21 Spruce Street, New York.

For Sale by KELLER KUNTZ, General Agent for Adams County.

July 30.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The Legislative branch of the Government meets under circumstances calculated to produce deep emotions of gratitude. The events of the past year cannot fail to afford assurance of the continued mercy of the Almighty Father of the Universe, and of the blessings He has bestowed on the people of this Commonwealth. While in other parts of our country, and in distant lands, pestilence has made fearful ravages; leaving in its track the wretchedness of destitution and the tears of crushed affections; a beautiful climate, in the disposal of a righteous Providence, has preserved the citizens of the State comparatively free from the miseries of the destroyer. During a period of war, famine and civil commotion in the old world, bringing in their train desolation and want, blighting the hopes, paralyzing the industry, and running the prosperity of the people; our beloved Commonwealth, in union with others under the National Constitution, has enjoyed the delights of peace, and her citizens, in the exercise of industrial pursuits, have found contentment and competence. To the Author and Guardian of our being, whose beneficence caused all things to work together for our good, our reverence and gratitude are especially due.

The recent efforts for the establishment of liberal political institutions in Europe, have excited in the people of this country, the warmest sympathies. The conflict between the oppressor and the oppressed, whatever may be the incidents or results, having for its object a government capable of protecting and extending political and social liberty, must be regarded by the people of the United States with the deepest solicitude. In the enjoyment of institutions which recognize the inherent rights of man, and are founded on the acknowledged principle that all political power is a trust to be exercised for the benefit of the citizen, they cannot witness the struggle between despotism and freedom, without ardent hopes and sincere prayers for the triumph of liberal and enlarged justice. It is impossible to behold a people long the subjects of tyranny and oppression;—enlightened by our example, and solicited for equal enjoyments;—rising up beneath the burthens which centuries have heaped upon them;—casting aside the reverence for power, and the pride of regal splendor; looking forward to the establishment of human rights; to the elevation of the moral and social condition of society; and placing their lives and fortunes on the hazard of a struggle for these objects;—without, on our part, an earnest and anxious desire that they may succeed. That struggle has been unsuccessful. The arbitrary governments, in whose midst the noble band of patriots erected their standard, have succeeded, with their immense force, in maintaining tyrannical authority, and the brave men who fought for freedom, have either perished under the barbarous exactions of despotic will, or they wander in foreign lands, exiles from homes that no longer afford security. It is not the policy of our National Government to mingle in the controversies of foreign nations, nor is it desirable that it should, by acts of hostility or friendship, break up the commercial relations which exist for mutual advantage; but it is, nevertheless, no violation of international law to enter our solemn protest and warning, against acts of cruelty and barbarism upon heroic men and defenceless women. It is no wrong for our Government to unite with others, in the expression of indignation against the violation of national faith and national law, involved in the demand, for sanguinary purposes, of the brave defenders of human rights.

The consideration of the Legislature is respectfully invited to the financial condition of the Commonwealth.

The present funded debt is as follows:—

6 per cent. loans, \$2,941,022 51

5 per cent. do. 37,335,716 90

4½ per cent. do. 200,000 00

Unfunded debt, to wit:

Relief notes in circulation (without interest,) \$653,164 00

Interest Certificates outstanding, 170,422 91

" " unclaimed, 4,445 38

" " on certificates to be added when the same shall be delivered or paid, 11,294 34

Domestic creditors (on settlement,) \$5,104 88

\$933,134 51

Amount of canal, railroad, and motive power debts, contracted prior to Dec. 1, 1848, and unpaid by the appropriations of the last session, 63,239 53

Total indebtedness of Commonwealth Dec. 1849, \$1,574,113 45

The funded debt on first Dec. 1848, was \$39,393,350 54

Unfunded debt, 1,081,386 69

Am't of canal, railroad and motive power debt, contracted prior to Dec. 1, 1848 367,642 38

\$40,759 51

Amount of public debt paid during the year 1849, exclusive of the sum paid Commissioners of the sinking fund, \$267,965 86

Amount paid during the year 1849 to the Commissioners of the sinking fund, 227,513 53

Amount appropriated during the year 1849 toward payment of public debt, \$495,479 39

In exhibiting the operations of the Treasury for the last fiscal year, the sum of \$130,000, borrowed on special loan for the avoidance of the Schuylkill Inland Plane, and included in the aggregate of the public debt in December, 1849, should be added to the above stated sum of \$495,479 39.

The amount of receipts at the Treasury during the year ending Dec. 1, 1849, is \$1,133,688 65

The amount of expenditures during the same period, is 4,081,771 80

Balance in the Treasury on Dec. 1, 1848, 577,290 39

" " " " 1849, 926,207 21

Amount paid to Commissioners of the sinking fund to Jan. 1, 1850, \$227,513 53, with which was purchased of the funded debt, and transferred to the Commonwealth, 253,500 00

Difference between the indebtedness of the State on the 1st Dec. 1848, and Dec. 1, 1849, 267,965 86

Total amount of public debt paid during the year, \$621,475 86

Estimates of receipts at the Treasury during the year 1850: \$250,000

From Lands, \$250,000

Auction Commissions, 22,000

" Duties, 50,000

Tax on Bank Dividends, 134,000

" Corporation Stocks, 160,000

" Real and Personal Estate, 1,339,000

" Tavern Licenses, 80,000

" Retailers' Licenses, 160,000

" Brokers' Licenses, 12,000

" Pedlars' Licenses, 5,000

" Theatre, Circus, and Menagerie Licenses, 3,000

" Billiard Rooms, Bowling Saloons, and Ten pin Alley Licenses, 5,000

" Distillery and Brewery Licenses, 1,500

" Eating Houses, Beer Houses and Restaurant Licenses, 15,000

" Patent Medicine Licenses, 2,000

" Pamphlet Laws, 500

Militia Fines, 2,000

Tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c., 40,000

" Certain Offices, 20,000

" Collateral Inheritance, 200,000

Canal and Railroad Folls, 1,825,000

Canal Fines and sale of old materials, 5,000

Enrollment of Laws, 11,000

Premiums on Charters, 40,000

Tax on Loans, 125,000

Inclined Plane Loan, 270,000

Dividends on Turnpike & Bridge Stock, 2,000

Nicholson Lands, 300

Accrued Interest, 5,000

Refunded Cash, 5,000

Escheats, 2,000

Fees of Public Offices, 2,000

Miscellaneous, 2,000

Interest on Stock purchased, 15,000

\$1,560,300

Estimated payments during the year 1850:

To Public Improvements, \$540,000

Expenses of Government, 235,000

Militia Expenses, 4,000

Pensions and Gratuities, 20,000

Charitable Institutions, 80,000

Common Schools, 200,000

Interest on Loans, 2,000,000

Guarantees of Interest, 32,000

Domestic Creditors, 10,000

Damages on Public Works, 20,000

Special Commissioners, 2,000

State Library, 2,000

Pub. Build. and Grounds, 2,000

Penitentiaries, 15,000

House of Refuge, 5,000

Nicholson Lands, 300

Escheats, 2,000

Abatement of State Tax, 40,000

Counsel Fees and Commissions, 2,000

Miscellaneous, 5,000

Inclined Plane (Schuylkill), 270,000

North Branch Canal, 150,000

Commissioners' Sinking Fund, 200,000

\$4,034,300

\$531,300

The foregoing estimated balance in the Treasury, at the end of the fiscal year 1850, would appear to justify the appropriation of \$10,000 toward the completion of the Western Reservoir at Johnstown, as hereinafter recommended. It would also authorize the appropriation of a sum not less than \$300,000, in addition to the amount already appropriated, to be expended in the completion of the North Branch canal.

The Legislature at its last session authorized the re issue of the relief notes then in circulation, and suspended their cancellation for three years.

The amount of the whole issue now outstanding is \$653,164 00

The amount paid into the Treasury and supplied by a new issue is 443,537 00

Balance, \$209,627 00

The above balance has been destroyed, or has failed to reach the Treasury during the year.—These notes, the redemption of which being amply secured and affording a safe and convenient local currency, have the confidence and favor of the citizens. It is therefore recommended that authority be given to the proper officers, to keep them in good condition, by a new issue, in lieu of such as may become mutilated and defaced.

In addition to the suggestions made to the last Legislature on the subject of the moined affairs of the State, it is deemed proper to call your attention to the fact, that a portion of the funded debt is over due—a part bearing an interest of six per cent.—and a part falling due the year 1850, as follows:

The amount of five per cent. funded debt over due, except bank charter loans, is \$654,519 10

The amount of six per cent. funded debt over due is 1,752,335 06

The amount of five per cent. funded debt falling due on or before Dec. 1, 1850, is 999,211 15

The amount of unfunded debt, now due, \$5,104 88

Amount demandable at the Treasury during the year, \$1,191,170 19

Provision should be made at an early day for arrangements with the creditors holding these claims. To permit them to remain in their present condition, would not only evince an indisposition to pay our just debts; but would also operate injuriously to the holders of the stock, by compelling sales at a price below their par value. The annual demands upon the Treasury, with the present means of the State, will not permit the payment of these loans; and the only practicable mode which suggests itself seems to be the negotiation of new loans, stipulating an extension of the time of payment. It is believed that such loans could be negotiated at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. Should authority be given in the arrangements suggested, to stipulate that the said stock should be exempt from taxation, the inducements to investments therein would create such competition as would be highly advantageous to the Treasury. Justice and honesty require that these debts should be promptly paid, or arranged to the satisfaction of the parties interested, and any provision which the Legislature may deem proper on the subject, will meet the cordial approbation of the Executive.

The establishment of the sinking fund, by the appreciation of State stocks, and the consequent increase of confidence in the ability of the State to meet her engagements; with the replacement by a new issue of the old and defaced relief notes, has had the salutary effect of enabling the Treasury Department with slight expense in the exchange or transmission of means, to meet the payment of interest on the public debt in par money, as also to pay other creditors of the State in good funds. The payment of the public liabilities in the manner aforesaid, and the adoption of a system to extinguish eventually the public debt, must bring to their par value, the stocks of the Commonwealth. It is estimated that \$13,049,000 of the public stocks are held in this country, and the addition to their value, by these simple operations demanded alike by sound policy and honesty, will increase their marketable worth in the hands of the holders, \$1,250,000. To the efficiency of the State Treasurer, the Auditor General, and other officers charged with the col-

lection and disbursement of the public moneys during the past year, is justly attributed in a high degree these favorable results.

The beneficial results of the sinking fund cannot be doubted. The payments from various sources to the Commissioners, during the past year, have been as follows:

Collateral inheritance tax, \$160,212 41

Premiums on charters, 40,000 00

Eating and oyster houses and restaurants, 5,577 20

Billiard and bowling saloons and ten pin alleys, 2,985 50

Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses, 3,000 00

Distillery and brewery licenses, 1,500 00

Amount received for the year ending December 1, 1849, \$227,920 61

The estimated payments for the same purpose, for the year ending Dec. 1, 1850, are as follows:

Collateral inheritance tax, \$160,000 00

Interest on stocks purchased, 15,000 00

Premiums on charters, 40,000 00

Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses, 3,000 00

Distillery and brewery licenses, 1,500 00

Billiard and bowling saloons and ten pin alleys, 5,000 00

Eating and oyster houses and restaurants, 15,000 00

Balance in Treasury after deducting appropriations herein before recommended, 91,500 00

\$171,000 00

The opinion is confidently expressed that the estimated receipts above stated will be found to approximate the truth, should an adherence to the policy pursued by the last Legislature, in relation to premiums on charters, and other financial measures, be authorized and continued. Should such be the case, the above sum, at the present rates, would extinguish upwards of four hundred thousand dollars of the funded debt, during the present fiscal year. The sources from which the sinking fund is supplied must necessarily increase. The tax on collateral inheritance, and on theatre, circus and menagerie licenses, prior to the act creating a sinking fund, yielded to the Treasury about the sum of \$15,000 annually. By the provisions of that act, these have been increased to the sums above stated, and the other sources of revenue have been created by recommendations heretofore made to the Legislature.

With these means for the supply of the sinking fund, together with such additions as the probable resources of the Treasury, from time to time may justify, it is susceptible of easy calculation to determine, how nearly approaches the period when the State taxes may be repealed, and the burthens of the people removed. So manifestly important are these results upon the industrial pursuits of the citizens, and the interests and honor of the State, it is suggested for consideration whether good policy would not require the transfer of all balances in the Treasury at the end of each year to the Commissioners of the said Fund.

Every consideration that can impose itself on a government demands the payment of the public debt. The local advantages of our Commonwealth; the salubrity of our climate;—the vastness of our mineral deposits;—the fertility of our soil;—and the prosperity and happiness of the people, alike require the repeal of a system of laws, which compel emigration,—prevent the settlement of uncultivated lands,—drive capital from our borders, and paralyze the industry of every class of our citizens!! Should these balances remain in the Treasury unappropriated to the said Fund; the history of the past will remind us that prodigal expenditures will be made to objects of diminished importance.

The subject of the revision and equalization of the laws for raising revenue, is again earnestly pressed upon the attention of the Legislature.—Great injustice arises under existing enactments, from the want of adequate means to prevent or to punish individuals making false returns of property subject to taxation. The conscientious citizen, scrupulously exact in the performance of his obligations to society, may well complain of laws which suffer the dishonest to elude with impunity the payment of an equitable share of the public burthens. The tax on bonds, mortgages, and moneys at interest, is assessed so unequally, that great reason for complaint exists throughout the State. To remedy to some extent this evil, it would be well to require the Prothonotaries of the several counties, to collect from the Plaintiffs in Judgments the tax thereon assessed, and if necessary to compel payment by legal process; allowing to the officer entrusted with this duty a reasonable compensation, to be paid, where the payment of the tax is made voluntarily, out of the fund, and by the Plaintiff when the payment has been enforced by legal process. A similar provision with regard to mortgages, giving the Recorders the authority before stated in relation to Judgments, would embrace these two items of taxation, and would doubtless compel the payment of a large amount of revenue, now fraudulently withheld.

The laws subjecting to a tax the commissions issued to officers of this Commonwealth, should be extended to embrace commissions to non-residents. The justice of taxing the citizens of the State, and of permitting non-residents who hold commissions under the government, to enjoy the emoluments free from taxation, cannot readily be perceived.

No effectual mode has been devised to compel the agents of Foreign Insurance companies to make a semi-annual exhibit of the amount of funds employed by their respective companies within this Commonwealth.

A law having an effect in the collection of the same, is necessary.

It is suggested that the law relating to the collection of the same, be amended.

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